**Evidence-Based Practice Proposal - Section E: Implementation Plan**

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 This is the most critical part of this project since it involves actualizing the ideas included in the proposal. The project is broken down into various identifiable steps in this stage. Therefore, this stage of the project will focus on implementing hand hygiene measures in the healthcare organization to reduce HAIs. This section will include the setting where the project will be implemented, time, resources, methods and instruments, intervention delivery process, data collection plan, the management of barriers, facilitators, and challenges, the feasibility of the plan, and maintenance.

**Setting**

This EBP proposal will be implemented in the healthcare unit dealing with adult inpatients. Therefore, nurse practitioners and clinical nurse leaders involved in delivering services to this patient population will be involved during the implementation process. The selected participants must have served in this unit for the last 12 months. Providers serving in other departments of the healthcare organization and those that have served in this unit for less than 12 months will be excluded. Specifically, 50 healthcare staff will be involved during the implementation process. A consent or approval form will be prepared before the implantation process. The healthcare staff participating in the process will be required to sign the forms to indicate that they have willingly agreed to participate in the project's implementation. The form will indicate that participants are allowed to leave at any point during the implementation process. Additionally, the consent form will indicate that the primary purpose of the project is to decrease the rate of HAIs within four months by introducing hand hygiene measures, specifically the use of alcohol-hand rubs and washing hands using water and soap.

**Time**

The implementation of this evidence-based project will take eight weeks. Distinct activities will take place in each of the eight weeks. The formation of a multidisciplinary team is a significant activity that will take place in the first week. The second week will be spent gathering all the resources required for the implementation process. Staff training is a critical activity that will be undertaken in week three to ensure the participants are equipped with the required knowledge and skills. Week four will involve the identification of any potential barrier that might interfere with the implementation process. The actual implementation will be undertaken from week five to week seven. Week 8 will be spent making any necessary modifications to the project. Therefore, the implementation process will be successful if the eight weeks will be spent as anticipated in the time proposed time to plan.

**Resources**

 The success of this evidence-based project will mainly depend on the availability of the required resources. Human resources are required for the implementation process. This resource will include competent trainers who will impart the project team with the required knowledge and skills. The most suitable project for this team includes nurse practitioners and clinical nurse leaders. According to Lavallée et al. (2019), engaging nurse practitioners and clinical nurse leaders with the required skills enhances the success of quality improvement projects. Thus, equipping the team members with this knowledge will enhance the success of the implementation process. Additionally, the team members' performance will be enhanced by defining each one's roles and responsibilities. The assigned duty should be in line with one's qualifications and competence (Padula et al., 2016). In addition to human resources, financial resources will be required to fund the implementation process. The funds will be used to compensate the trainers and purchase any stationeries required for the implementation process, such as training materials.

**Methods and Instruments**

The implementation process will involve various methods and instruments. First, an audit tool and a satisfaction survey will be utilized during the implementation process. The project team will utilize the satisfaction survey to assess the effectiveness of the measures implemented to reduce the high rate of HAIs in the healthcare unit. The audit tool will be used to complete the auditing process. Specifically, it will enhance the auditing of the collected data on specific hand hygiene interventions and their outcomes. Furthermore, questionnaires will be utilized to gather the required data from the participants. Young (2016) considers questionnaires as effective data collection tools. Nurse leaders and practitioners will fill the questionnaires and provide data regarding the effectiveness of hand hygiene measures in reducing the high rate of HAIs among the selected patient population. This information will guide the project implementation team during the process.

**Intervention Delivery Process**

The process of delivering the proposed measures will involve members of the project team, including nurse leaders and practitioners. Training will be required to enable the participants to perform their respective duties effectively. Training the nurse leaders about the components of the proposed measures will enable them to supervise nurse practitioners to ensure they perform their duties as expected. Additionally, it is essential to train the practitioners to implement the proposed measures as planned, thus meeting the project's set goals.

**Data Collection Plan**

Data will be collected in stages during the implementation process. The first set will be gathered before the implementation to assess the rate of HAIs among the selected patient population. Secondly, data will be gathered during the monitoring process to assess if the project is progressing as anticipated. The last set of data will be collected upon the completion of the implementation process. The implementation team will use this data to evaluate the success of the project.

**The Management of Barriers, Facilitators, and Challenges**

The project's success will mainly depend on how the team members will manage the facilitators, barriers, and challenges. The leaders and the healthcare organization's management are critical facilitators since they will provide the necessary support. Healthcare management considers supporting new projects to improve the overall quality of care (Parand et al., 2015). Therefore, establishing a good relationship with the management will facilitate the success of the project. Additionally, addressing barriers and challenges is key to the success of the project. Time limitation and the negative attitude of the healthcare staff towards the proposed measures are significant barriers to the project's success. Time limitation can be addressed by adhering to a set time plan strictly. Staff's negative attitude can be addressed by communicating the impact of the proposed measures on improving the overall quality of care. According to McLaws (2015), hand hygiene measures prevent healthcare-associated infections among inpatients.

**Feasibility**

The feasibility will be used to assess the proposed project will be practical. The cost incurred during the implementation process will be relatively lower compared to the benefits the project will accrue to the patients and the entire healthcare organization. The funds will be used to compensate the trainers and purchase the required and project implementation materials and stationeries.

**Maintenance of the Plan**

 Maintenance of the plan will be essential to enhance its success. The maintenance will be done in stages. The changes and moderation will mainly depend on the outcomes of the previous stage.

**References**

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